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CHICAGO-Palmer House.

A tariff which half protects is like a fence over which half the cattle can jump into the corn field.

The administration conspiracy for the restoration of the Hawaiian monarchy still hangs fire.

Ex-Queen Lil was so impatient to know the scope of Minister Willis's instructions that she called on him in person. She probably fears that Secretary Gresham may not be able to deliver the goods.

In 1890 \$77,000,000 was paid as wages to men and women working in woolen factories. If the British claim, that the proposed Wilson-Bynum tariff will close half the mills, is true, what will become of the people who earned half of the above wages?

It is consoling to see that the papers which were calling upon General Harrison every few days to elevate Judge Gresham to the Supreme Bench are parading his giving of portions of the Blount report to pet organs as evidence of his puerile malignity.

A dispatch says that trouble is feared from the foreign miners in the Wyoming valley when the mines shall be shut down because no coal can be shipped. The em ployment of such ignorant and lawless labor because it is cheap often proves to be the most expensive.

If Benjamin Harrison were President the American people would know whether or not European monarchists were plotting to smuggle a king into Brazil under cover of the performances of the rebel admiral. But if Benjamin Harrison were President the whole country would not be filled with the distress caused by the shadow of coming free trade.

The thirty-five thousand miners who wi soon be out of employment because of th Lehigh strike and the many more thousands of wage workers who will soon be idle because there will be no coal for fac tories, to say nothing of those who will b forced to pay a higher price for fuel in con sequence of the strike, will not be in a mood to help to protract it indefinitely.

The New York Sun hits the nail on the, head when it says, "The trouble at the root of this unpleasant Hawaiian business is the President's preposterous notion that in his single person he constitutes the federal government," and it adds that "this maggot in Mr. Cleveland's head will have to be extracted by Congress, now that it has got him on its hands,"

The last heard from Col. J. Hampton Hoge, of Virginia, whom Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Gresham made consul to Amoy, China and recalled for promiscuous irregularities when he had reached San Francisco, was that he was in El Paso, Tex., without money, disheveled and incoherent. Meantime the public opinion which his friends asked to wait upon his explanation is supposed

There was a time when the general meetings of the Knights of Labor attracted attention. Then it had a large and active membership, but during the eight years in which Mr. Powderly has devoted himself to "downing" his associates with whom he does not agree, the organization has dwindled so that it does not attract much attention now, and the daily quarrels of the general master workman with other officials have long ceased to be of interest.

Whatever may be thought as to the merits of the Lehigh Valley strike, everybody must admit that it is ill-timed. Probably there never was a time in the history of the country when there were so many laborers out of employment, both skilled and unskilled. The present army of unemployed is not composed merely of common laborers, but includes skilled mechanics, experienced engineers, competent artisans of all kinds. was a worse time for a strike in any department of labor. This fact shown by the rush of engineers and whole crews from distant parts of the country to take the places of the Lehigh Valley strikers. Men who go so far to seek work want it badly and are not going to be deterred from working by any ordinary means. With empty larders and hungry families at home and winter coming on, they will not be prevented by the cry of "scabs" from taking a job that offers steady work and good pay. The men who throw up such a job at such a time as this are very unwise.

There are many Republicans who will object to having Mr. Carnegie classified as the great Republican protectionist, when there is every reason to suspect that he is neither. If he had been a loyal Republican he would have heeded the appeals of the party leaders to adopt a more pacific policy at Homestead. Equally undeserved is the claim made for him that he is a stalwart protectionist. He has already cut the price on steel rails, which has forced a corresponding cut in

wages based upon the sliding scale; and now he is reported as declaring that in two years his mills will be able to compete with the British without protection. That is, having a great plant, perfected under the fostering influences of the protective tariff, Mr. Carnegie proposes to reduce wages to a figure where he can compete with Great Britain. In view of these facts, stalwart Republicans and intelligent protectionists are becoming very tired of this advertising of Andrew Carnegie as "a great Republican and protectionist."

THE FORESHADOWED TARIFF BILL.

All the intimations regarding the features of the tariff bill which the Wilson-Bynum end of the ways and means committee have formulated go to show that if its title should truthfully represent its consequences if not its aims, it will read: "An act to sacrifice the interests of American labor and capital to foreign competitors." The free wool clause means the ruin of the wool-growing interest in the United States in the interest of Australia, where the government fences the ranches and leases them for a nominal amount, and the wool growers of South America, whose flocks are grown upon valueless lands by almost equally valueless labor. There is not State or Territory in the country, from Rhode Island with 12,260 sheep, to Ohio with 3,943,591 and Texas with 4,752,640, that is not interested in this branch of husbandry. It is a flourishing industry, in creasing in numbers from 44,336,072 in 189 to 47,273,553 in 1893, and in value from \$100,-659,761 in 1890 to \$125,909,264 in 1893. It helps out the incomes of tens of thousands of small farmers, and is the chief industry of whole sections of country. Wool on the free list makes it possible to reduce the duty on woolen goods to 35 or 40 per cent ad valorem. The ad valorem system puts a premium upon fraud, offering the largest profit to the importer who is most unscrupulous in regard to an oath. Indeed, there is a code of ethics taught by a class of importers that a false invoice does not involve the wickedness of perjury. In the Bradford (England) Argus of Nov. 7, 1893 there is a report of a meeting of woolen manufacturers, in which the chairman, Mr.

Matthews, said: The proposed American tariff bill will make wool free and impose a duty of 35 or per cent. ad valorem. * * * With 30-per-cent, ad valorem duty the English nanufacturers would be put in such a position that half the mills in America would

That is, half the mills which produced, during the fiscal year 1889-90, \$337,768,524 worth of goods, employed 220,000 people exclusive of clerks, salesmen, etc., and involved \$300,000,000 of capital during the census year, will be stopped by the Wilson bill if the British manufacturer is correct.

Iron ore has been put on the free list of this bill. It is all labor, but if ores are permitted to be imported as ballast from Spain, where labor does not command onefourth the wages paid in American mines, blast furnaces will be opened in coal towns and a competition created for pla iron which will either compel American workingmen to accept much lower wages in mines and about furnaces, or they will

As to the special industries of Indiana like glass and encaustic tiles, they will be acrificed by having half the duty removed. And this is agreed to by Mr. Bypum. Who elected this man to sacrifice the interests of American labor and capital to foreign competitors? Will his party stand by him? Will Messrs. Brookshire, Bretz, Conn, Cooper, Martin and Taylor stand by him? Will the veteran Holman vote to ruin the thriving industry of sheep raising in Indiana? Mr. Jason Brown pledged himself to Tammany Hall to vote to destroy the protective policy with Mr. Bynum, but will these others join in perpetrating this great wrong upon the American people and thus win the applause of European competitors?

RASH AND UNWISE LEGISLATION.

The recent annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce was attended by large number of distinguished guests besides Secretary Carlisle. His speech was the most notable one of the occasion, but that of Mr. Smith, president of the Chamber, contained some interesting points. After recalling some instances of the conservative influence exercised by the body in business and financial affairs and on the legislation of Congress, he asked leave to refer to a matter of personal experience. He said that during a late visit to the Orient he received a call from a very distinguished Chinese official of high rank who was intimately connected with that government. He spoke English perfectly, and stated, by way of introduction, that he had received and read the reports of the Chamber of Commerce of New York concerning Chinese immigration, and he wished to express his thanks and those of his government for the just position the Chamber had taken. The speaker continued:

I remarked to this gentleman that I thought I discovered a very bitter feeling among his countrymen against the English-speaking race, and the Americans in particular, and asked him if that was to be attributed to our hostile legislation. The answer was guarded and diplomatic, and was in substance as follows: My government intended to pay the United States a well-deserved compliment in the selection of the Hon. Anson Burlingame as Chinese envoy to this country; that Mr. Burlingame requested the Chinese government to enourage Chinese emigration to the United States, as we needed the labor to develop the country; that the government of China acceded to Mr. Burlingame's request, and that there had never been a time since then that the government of China would not have stopped Chinese immigration to the United States if the government of the United States had made such a request of the Chinese government.

If this is true it would seem that all our anti-Chinese legislation has been a diplomatic blunder and an unnecessary humiliation to a nation with which it is our interest to cultivate friendly trade relations. Admitting, as is undoubtedly true, that unrestricted Chinese immigration is not desirable, it is surprising that it should never have occurred to Congress that not only its restriction, but its absolute cessation, might have been brought about by a friendly appeal to the Chinese government itself. The power of that government is absolute and its authority is unquestioned. Up to the beginning of hostile legislation by Congress it had shown an earnest desire to maintain friendly relations with the United States. It could easily have put a stop to all emigration, and here we have it on the

York Chamber of Commerce that there had never been a time since the emigration began that the government of China would not have stopped it if the government of the United States had requested it to do In the light of this statement our anti-Chinese legislation appears to have been needlessly harsh and foolishly rash.

As indirectly related to the subject in hand, another extract from Mr. Smith's speech is of interest. He said:

Now, gentlemen, China has taken far more of the products of the cotton looms of the United States during twenty-five years past than any other foreign country. The character of the Chinese merchants for honesty and fair dealing would set an example to the world; indeed, I challenge the business world anywhere to produce an example like this. The manager of the Chinese and Japanese Trading Company at Shanghai, of which our old friend and former vice president, the late William H. Fogg, was the founder, stated to me that he had sold millions of dollars' worth of American cotton goods to Chinese merchants without notes or other evidence of indebtedness than their word of honor. And that in his twenty-five years' residence in Shanghai they had never lost a dollar by the failure of a Chinese merchant to keep his engagement. If the American trade with China should be embarrassed in the future by action of that government, as I believed it is likely to be, it will be our own fault.

From the American point of view the Chinese are heathen, but we think it must be admitted they have succeeded in establishing a remarkably high standard of business integrity.

The Chinese who come to this country are, as a rule, the offscourings of a few seaboard cities. They are from Chinese slums, and, like the slum products of all nations and all cities, are an undesirable class of population. But is it wise to offend a powerful nation, and take the risk of destroying a valuable trade by harsh legislation against Chinese immigration, especially if its exclusion can be accomplished by friendly means?

THURSTON IS RIGHT.

It is announced that the administration will not give Minister Thurston his passports on account of his published reply to Paramount Blount's report, but in view of the circumstances will graciously permit him to remain at Washington as the representative of the Hawaiian government. The State Department, it is said, chooses to consider Mr. Thurston's publication : a statement by him personally and not an official statement by the Hawaiian minister. The administration has made so many blunders in the Hawaiian business that we wonder it did not commit the further blunder of giving Mr. Thurston his walking papers for speaking up in selfdefense. That would have been quite in keeping with its policy of secret malice and underhanded revenge. It saw nothing dishonorable in sending to Honolulu a special commissioner with paramount authority to make out a case of conspiracy against Mr. Thurston and other members of the provisional government, nor in giving to the world his report based on ex parte testimony, in which not one of them had been given a chance to be heard or represented. There was nothing dishonorable or discourteous in this, but when Mr. Thurston, goaded beyond endurance by the policy of secret assassination, comes out with statement of facts in the nature of a personal defense, he is accused of having violated all known rules of diplomatic etiquette, and of deserving the return of his passports. The administration takes credit to itself for condoning Mr. Thurston's alleged offense, but the American people will not admit that it deserves any such credit. They will hold that Mr. Thurston had a perfect right to repel the charges brought against him and his friends, and that for the government to have sent him his passports on that account would have been an outrage. The position of the administration seems to be that when the Secretary of State smote him on one cheek and Paramount Blount on the other it was his duty to smile and murmur, "Great Cleveland, and Gresham is his prophet." Mr. Thurston is right, and the American people are with him.

IMPORTANT TO WOOL GROWERS.

An effort will be made to defeat that portion of the Democratic tariff bill which places wool on the free list. To that end the assistance of wool growers in all parts of the country is solicited by those who are at the head of the movement. Wool growers, even the owners of small flocks, are requested to write without delay to Hon. J. C. Burrows, of the House of Representatives, giving him the condition of the wool-growing industry in their respective localities and the effect which the freewool agitation has had upon the interest during the past six months. Among the facts which will be of special value will be answers to the following questions:

What has wool netted you on the farm the past season in comparison with previous seasons? What would wool net you on the farm when it is on the free list and the price falls from 3 to 8 cents a pound-the present London or free-trade level? What is the value per head of sheep in your section to-day compared with this time two years ago, and the cause of the

change in value? Is there as good a demand for sheep now as there was, say, in October, 1892? Has there been any considerable reduction in the number of sheep in your locality since the free-wool administration came in, and if so, why have the sheep been disposed of?

Those who are in position to nave the most extensive and reliable information upon the subject declare that it will be a great mistake for farmers to sell their sheep until they see the outcome of the assault upon the wool industry by the Democratic Congress and administration. They believe that if proper efforts are made to enlighten Congressmen regarding the effects already produced upon their industry by the prospects of free wool, the opinions of a sufficient number of Senators may be changed by such facts and make the repeal of the McKinley law impossible so far as wool is concerned. More will depend upon the facts presented by wool growers than every other effort. It is, then, of the utmost importance that flock-owners in all parts of the country write answers to the foregoing questions at once and address them to Hon. J. C. Burrows, House of

It is somewhat remarkable that the grant of perpetual franchises to the Citizens' Street-railroad Company by Haughville West Indianapolis should be followed so soon by a movement for the annexation of these suburbs to the authority of a high official of the govern- city. Perhaps, however, if the inside his-

Representatives, Washington, D. C.

ment who assured the president of the New | tory of the movement were known it would not appear so remarkable, after all. It locks very much like a movement to fortify and extend the present franchise of the Citizens' company and to render inoperative any new franchise that may be granted in the city proper. The Haughville Council was warned in advance that it would do feelish and indefensible thing if it granted the franchise asked for by the Citizens' company, but it paid no attention to the warning. Now a sudden desire is developed for annexation. So far as can be seen, the benefits of annexation are largely in favor of the residents of Haughville. If it would be of any benefit to the city it would be nothing compared with the danger involved in the annexation of a perpetual street railway charter which might prove an cubus on the city for all time to come. As these suburbs have seen fit to throw away the franchise of their streets they should not be permitted to unload their folly on the city. We do not want to annex any perpetual franchises.

A leading Democratic paper in Columbia, S. C., has come to the conclusion that the bugaboo of negro domination, which is used to keep the whites voting the Democratic ticket, has proved an unmixed evil. To the white voters of the State it says:

We are the slaves of our former slaves. Without a word, without an act, they hold us in political bondage. We who are Democrats dare not administer the trust of the ballot as it was committed to us by our forefathers; we dare not vote our convictions; we dare not indulge our consciences lest the whites should divide. The negro, loafing and laughing by the roadside, unconscious of his power, makes us go to the polls and support men we believe to be unworthy; makes us put men in office whom we know to be hostile to our interests: makes us give the indorsement of Democracy to populism; makes us reward our slanderers; directs, perhaps, our hands when we put into the box a ballot for "a thief. a forger or an assassin." That is the negro's "influence" upon a "white man's parcomposed of irreconcilable elements that is his "influence" upon men who wrested from tyrants the right to exercise

their free will in the choice of their rulers. The foregoing shows that the South is in a very demoralized condition, as might expect who holds that there is a penalty attached to every crime, even if it not specified by the statutes. The destruction of the suffrage of the Constitution was a great crime, and its penalty sooner or later will be equal to the magnitude of the

Mr. John Edward Litten, associate editor of the St. Petersburg Zeitung, the leading German daily in the Russian capital, represented his paper at the world's fair. During the six months that he has been in this country he has traveled extensively and made a close study of our social conditions. In a published interview he says:

I cannot see how any American laborer can oppose a protective tariff. If the workagmen do not believe that their condition in this country is better than in any other country of the world they should travel and see the pitiful condition of the workingmen in foreign countries, in contrast with which he life of the American workingman one of great luxury.

This is the testimony of all intelligent foreigners. Even English free-traders admit that from an American standpoint protection is the right policy for America. But they want us to look at it from their

The course which the city controller taking to ascertain the meaning of the charter so far as it relates to salaries is the feel aggrieved can take the matter to the courts if they think they have cause. Mr. Trusler's motives may be impugned, but his conduct is in harmony with the platform of the convention which nominated Mayor Denny. The people were weary with loose and extravagant management, and demanded a change. That change the controller has undertaken to bring about, so far his office is concerned. He may be wrong in some of his decisions; if so they can be rectified, but the spirit which leads him to be zealous of the taxpayers' interests can be emulated elsewhere.

The New York Herald prints a letter from Mr. Charles Nordhoff, its late correspondent at Honolulu, praising the wisdom and justice of the administration's Hawaiian policy and declaring that the revolution was the result of a diabolical conspiracy "of which our minister, Mr. Stevens, was a leader and promoter." These are the views which Mr. Nordhoff was sent to Honolulu to write up for pay. Unfortunately for him, however, the testimony of all the reputable inhabitants of the island is against him

One effect of the world's fair was to aggravate and intensify the servant-girl question in the country for a considerable distance around Chicago. Cooks, chambermaids, domestics of all grades flocked to Chicago in great numbers, confident of getting high wages while the fair lasted and willing to take the chances of employment when it closed. The exodus from surrounding cities and towns was such as to make a sensible diminution in the supply of servants, and proved very embarrassing to housekeepers. Now the reaction has come. The fair having closed Chicago is overrun with girls and women seeking employment. The Tribune says:

There are thousands of unemployed servant girls, good ones, too, now seeking situations. Every employment office in the city has fifty girls who want employment to one application for their services. The housekeepers in suburban towns and the smaller country places within reaching distance of the city, who have had such a hard time of it during the fair, cannot only now get all the servants that they want, but can virtually dictate prices to them.

One woman who has been in the employment business for several years is quoted as saying she never knew anything like the present situation, and confesses her inability to see the solution. "Last summer," says this woman, "we were securing places for from 150 to 200 girls a day. To-day we did not have more than a dozen applications for servants, while between 500 and 600 girls have been here to-day looking for situations. During the fair season good servants commanded as high as \$8 a week; now they go begging at \$3 to \$3.50 a week.' No doubt the situation will work its own remedy in time, but in the meantime it argues much distress among those who find themselves in a strange city without employment or the means of getting away.

The Rev. Dr. Blodgett, of Galesburg, Ill., has been investigating the divorce evil with surprising results. By consulting the court records he found that during the last five years the divorces in Knox county, in which Galesburg is situated, have averaged sixty a year, while the marriages have averaged 420 a year. In other words, for every six and two-thirds marriages there has been one divorce. In a sermon which he preached on the subject the Doctor asserted that the divorce mill in Galesburg was more productive than that of Chicago, where the rate is one divorce to ten marriages, or

that there have been granted during the last twenty years 36,072 divorces in Illinois, 26,367 in Ohio and 25,193 in Indiana. These figures are calculated to make a thoughtful person ask whither we are drifting.

The demand for the enforcement of law against liquor-selling drug stores is legitimate and just. There is more illegal liquor selling done by drug stores in this city than there is by saloons. Saloons are permitted to sell at all times except on legal holidays, on Sundays and after 11 o'clock at night, while drug stores are not permitted to sell at all except for medicinal or mechanical purposes. Yet it is notorious that many of them do sell liquor every day in the week, including Sunday. It is a demoralizing phase of law breaking and should be broken

A correspondent asks which would be best for the lender, "a loan of \$3,000 at 8 per cent., payable annually, or 5 per cent., payable monthly." The element of time would have very much to do with the matter; but if the questioner has \$3,000 to loan and can get 8 per cent. annually, with good security, he had better not waste time over the five-per-cent, proposition unless he is sure of beating the record of Methuselah for longevity.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

He Wondered. Yabsley-You ought to take more sleep, Mudge. Don't you know that sleep is great conservator of beauty?

Mudge-I wonder if that is the reason the women are so fond of attending church? A Chilly Time. "So you went and proposed to her,

"Yep." "And the result?" "The answer I got was so chilling that I fell several degrees in my own estimation."

spite of my warnings?"

In a Position to Know. "Talk about hard times," said the fat man with the big diamond, "there are business men in this city of whom I have reason to believe that they are starving-or at least do not have enough to eat at

"How do you figure that out?" "Well, you see, I run a free lunch in connection with my bar."

So Tenderhearted. She sat down with the fierce light of controversy shining in her eyes, "What's the reason you think women

should not be allowed to vote?" she aggressively inquired "I don't object to the single women voting," he answered, "but I think a poor married woman who has a husband to look after has all the trouble on her hands she deserves. That's my only reason."

She arose with her face enwreathed in

STATE PRESS OPINION.

When Harrison was President the people were not systematically kept in the dark concerning important diplomatic interests.-Greencastle Banner-Times. Commissioner Blount's report on the Ha-

waijan situation reads as though he had received his instructions what to decide before he left this country .- Columbus Repub-Industry wants to know just what sort of

an assault is going to be made on it by the Democratic party, and it wants to know this just as soon as possible.-Shelbyville Republican. Bolstering up monarchies, and transferring the labor of this country to the free

trade factories of Europe are two of the disreputable purposes of this administration.-Frankfort News. Secretary Gresham's righting of a "great wrong" in Hawaii means not only the restoration of a dissolute woman to a pinchbeck throne, but the handing over of those

islands to the remorseless mercy of a nest

of lottery sharks and opium smugglers. -Goshen Times. A great deal of testimony doubtless has been and more will be manufactured to sustain the position of Mr. Blount, but his turning the cold shoulder to the provisional government and closing the case without seeking to know its side establishes the ex parte nature of his investigation, and dis-

credits it with thinking people. - Muncie It is a little singular that if Mr. Stevens, late minister to the Sandwich Islands, was guilty of such undiplomatic conduct as is alleged by Mr. Blount, "My Commissioner," in his report to Mr. Cleveland, there were no protests made by representatives of the other foreign powers at Honolulu, all of which were represented in the provisional

government.-Evansville Standard Secretary Gresham is prosecuting the case of Hawaiian royalty in the manner of a lawyer prosecuting or defending a banker charged with fraud. There are two sides to the case, but if all the lawyers are on one side that is the side to be watched. The pleadings, the quibblings, the insinuations of motive and the suppression of facts are

all by Gresham.-Terre Haute Express. Republicans are not rejoicing over the widespread disaster that has befallen the country under Democratic indecision and misrule. They deplore the misfortunes that have come upon us and would be recreant to their patriotic obligations if they did not call upon our people to note how much wiser and more beneficent was the rule of the long line of Republican administrations.-Fort Wayne Gazette.

The Republicans will prevail on the tariff puestion as long as they stand united and this will be a big thing for the country. That is what every Republican should work for, letting the people choose openly and above board those whom they desire to carry out those policies in an official capacity. The offices are not to be considered when national prosperity is at stake and Republicans must now give every spare moment to party success and not a second to their own success, perhaps at the expense of the party.-Logausport Journal.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

In England a £100 one-year accident insurance policy is now thrown in with a pair

The superintendent of the West Point Academy is opposed to football as entailing too much risk to life and limb. A New York woman in her bill for divorce alleges that her husband won \$4,000 playing poker one night, and gave her only

The Harvard Annex has now 260 students. These young women take the same studies under the same teachers as the young men in Harvard; they pass the same examinations, but they cannot receive the same degree. The Queen of Denmark, in her seventy-

sixth year, is one of the finest harpists in the world. A thoroughly accomplished musician, she assists in trios of which the other two parts are taken by professionals of high standing. A man in Illinois is making a good living by writing to hard drinkers, that if they

will send him a dollar he will impart to

them an infallible cure for drunkenness. When they comply with this request, he sends them a neatly printed card bearing the words, "Don't drink anything but wa-At Worth's famous dress-making establishment, the weekly average of work turned out is two hundred gowns, and 150 cloaks. Usually, a week is required to

in a day if necessary. The numerous fitting rooms are designated each by the color or tint of its furnishings. According to Edward Eggleston it was the cookery of the middle ages that led to the discovery of America. "The rage at that time for spices for flavoring purposes." said the doctor in a lecture in Baltimore the other day, "sent the Portuguese south to their discoveries in Africa and sent Co-

make a dress, but it can be accomplished

lumbus in quest of India." The hereditary throat trouble which is fast reducing the Princess of Wales to the stone-deaf condition of her mother, the Queen of Denmark, has also made its appearance in the third generation. The Princess Maud of Wales has a tendency to weakness of the throat, which, it is

feared, will impair her hearing, also. In a recent interview Zola said, in speaking of Turgenieff: "He knew several than Indianapolis, where the rate is one to languages; he often translated for us from eight. Passing to State statistics he showed | Goethe's books, which practically amounted | sire to strike Mr. Harrison.

to a triple translation, since he had to entally translate the German first into Russian, then into French. It was through him that I first became acquainted with the writings of Tolstol. In spite of differences of opinion, he greatly admired Tolstoi, whom he considered the greatest of all

novelists." Matthew Arnold speaks somewhere of the crude pottery produced at a great English factory for the American and colonial markets. Whatever may be the truth as to the colonies of Great Britain, the American market now demands not only tasteful pottery, but in the case of some manufacturers a greater variety and beauty than are demanded in Great Britain. It is notorious that while British housewives are content with a few old-fashioned patterns in the matter of table linen, the English manufacturers are forced not only to produce linen of excellent quality for the American market, but to enrich their products with a great variety of beautiful patterns.

The grocer man, one autumn day Sat nodding 'neath his glasses When came a pitcher and a boy To buy some new molasses.

The grocer, smiling, pulled the bung; No syrup could be richer. 'Now, sonny, where's your dime?" quoth "W-h-y, hit wuz in de pitcher."

LILIUOKALANI LAND.

Over against Blount's pettifogging report is to be set the assertions of a host of the foremost reputable and intelligent residents of Honolulu.-New York Press. If President Cleveland is unable to re-

store Queen Lil's crown he might afford her a measure of consolation by a present of a brand new hat.-Chicago Inter Ocean. Ex-President Harrison wisely refuses to discuss Blount's report. "Paramount" is beneath the General's notice. He is simply one of Mr. Cleveland's hired men.-Cleve-

While Liliuokalani was the Queen in name Claus Spreckels was the real sovereign of Hawaii. To enthrone Lil is to again make the wily Claus king of the

islands.-Toledo Commercial. Nothing that Paramount Blount says in his report justifies an American President in ordering the restoration of a monarchy and the destruction of a republican form of government in Hawaii.-New York Re-

The country would "kick" if Cleveland should put Claus Spreckels at the head of the State Department if Gresham resigns, but Claus appears to have dictated the Hawaiian policy of the administration just the same.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"She's my 'Lily,' I'm her 'Gro. She's my sweetheart, I'm her beau. Soon we'll marry, Never more to part, Lili-uo-ka-la-ni Is my sweetheart."

-Brooklyn Standard Union. SHREDS AND PATCHES.

We've got the fastest war ship in the world and we can lick creation, b'gosh. Where could a recreant Bank of England cashier go, anyway? Canada would be no refuge for him.-Chicago Tribune. The next time we fall in love it will be with a girl who says "mother" instead of

The day that Cleveland made over the Democracy into a free-trade party he prepared its doom .- San Francisco Bulletin When John D. Rockefeller wants to do a meritorious act he just puts a check on the Chicago University.—Philadelphia Bress. The one-idea men are winners everywhere. They break down the opposition because they concentrate their fire.-Philadelphia

"ma" or mamma."-Atchison Globe.

As soon as we get through with this little job of chocolate-colored throne mending we will be able to take up the tariff.-Washington Post. If Grover Cleveland would only do one

thing to arouse a good, ringing patriotic cheer how pleasantly the country would be surprised.-Rochester Democrat and She (in the background)-I wonder who

those people at the other table are. I'm sure it's a bridal couple. He-Why? She-Well, they look as if they didn't know each other.-Brooklyn Life. Of course, it's absurd to say that actor

to marry. It's the woman who marries an actor who should study law.-New York A baby was born at the home of Art Gentzler on Wednesday, regulation weight. We trust the youngster will be better

Woodruff will study law because he wishes

than the cigar given us this morning by its father .- Smith Centre (Mo.) Bazoo.

Criticism of Gresham Washington Correspondence New York Sun. Secretary Gresham's old-time Republican friends are more indignant at his course, if possible, than the Democrats are. One of them, a man of national reputation, who was as good a soldier and of as high a rank as Gresham, and who served with him in the army and has known nim all his life, said to-day that Gresham had by his course in the Hawaiian affair robbed him-

self of all title to the respect and support

of his friends.

"We weakened in our loyalty to him," this old soldier continues, "when he made his sudden flop into the Democratic party as a reward for an appointment to office. We could have forgiven that, however, and continued to be his personal friends, if not his political supporters, but his remarkable policy with regard to the restoration of the Hawaiian Queen has ended his career as an honorable and patriotic public man. What should happen to Gresham is this: His wounded leg that was crushed by the rebel shot during the war in which he bore so gallant and conspicuous a part should be cut off and buried with all the honors due to a dead military hero, and the rest of him should be forgotten by all of us who knew him as a soldier, a Republican, and an American statesman.'

The Right to Toot a Horn. Chicago Herald.

Over at Indianapolis there is a turmoil among the politicians. Indianapolis exists on politics. Citizens of that town live, and move and have their being in an atmosphere of politics. Hence when the story was set affoat that Mr. Thompson, the hold-over postmaster, rode on the tallyho coach and tooted a horn when the Republicans won the municipal election there was a great outcry. The local Democratic patriot sent the news to Washington, and the local Republican papers vigorously denied and are still denying the truth of the story. All this seems to be superfluous. If Thompson wants to toot a horn there is no earthly objection to his doing so. He is, presumably, a Republican, and he can be and should be boosted out of office within twenty-four hours if the President so wills Meantime he has surrendered none of his rights and privileges as a cftizen, and the tooting of a horn on election night is an inalienable right. No one in this town would object to Colonel Sexton or Chris Mamer tooting horns, so long as they didn't keep people awake. They are all marked for the ax, and if horn-tooting mitigates the anguish of the prospect let the tooting go on. It would be cruel to deprive them of

A Growing Iden.

so harmless a consolation.

New York Commercial Advertiser It would be interesting to know how many people who are prating about the "injustice" of crowding a man-eating monarchy off the Hawaiian throne are moved to that opinion by a quiet sentiment against enlarging our national boundaries. The Republican party is coming to a belief in a greater America that shall absorb not alone Hawaii, but in time Cuba, Canada, Newfoundland and, probably, Mexico and the rest of the continent to the south of us; and we don't care who knows it.

A Disgusted Mugwamp. Harper's Weekly

The truth is that the Democratic party has, in a conspicuous manner, failed to justify the confidence of many good citizens who last year, at the presidential election, gave it their support. The business disturbance would not have produced such sweeping political effects had the party in power -that is, the majority of the Democrats in Congress-shown itself capable of dealing with the most pressing problem of the time | dealing, and the mutual allegations appear as sagaciously, vigorously and promptly as | to be true. the crisis demanded.

The Probable Outcome. Christian Advocate.

It is said that if the new Hawaiian policy fails, President Cleveland must unload his own responsibility by displacing Mr. Gresham from his secretaryship. Such a result is not impossible, and it may become probable should it appear that Mr. Gresham has been ied into a blunder through his de-

GRESHAM AND CLEVELAND.

Washington Special to Chicago Times.

Democratic Version of the Giving Out of

the Blount Report.

The synopsis of Blount's letters and Sandwich findings which was published Monday came, it would now seem, from Gresham. And came without Cleveland's knowledge or approval. At least this is the story, and there is probably more truth than jingle in this part at least. Cleveland, so runs the relation, has been against the publication of the Hawaiian letters, messages and reports. Gresham wanted publicity. Cleveland yielded to his premier in the earlier stages and the world got Gresham's letter and some other tingling matters. Then Cleveland shut down like a deadfall and forbade the publication of Blount's report, Gresham was still in love with his system of publicity, and wanted to play it clear through. But Gresham was overruled. The Blount lucubrations were kept under lock and key. Meanwhile the many-tongued public was giving its views on the situation, and incldentally on Gresham and the administration; what they had done and proposed to do. Nor was all of this clatter complimentary to Gresham. Cleveland called Gresham's attention to the fact that had his views been followed there would have been no publicity and therefore no howls. Gresham argued that if one would only go on and feed out Blount's report and all the rest the howling would cease, and the animal called the public would sink to sleep on a full stomach. Cleveland said the publie had had too much. Gresham believed it hadn't had enough. Meanwhile public discussion swelled and grew. It was generally becoming known, too, that the pol-

He is as sensitive to printer's ink as a prima donna, and waxes inordinately wroth anything not pure compliment is said about him. He likes banquets. For some reason Gresham got it stuck in his head that the way to bring all mankind to his footstool to bear incense and swing censors was to give out this report of Blount's. against it. He would yield nothing, concede nothing on that point. Blount's report must await Congress. Whereupon Gresham became excessively the Talleyrand. If he couldn't liberate Blount's excellent statement he would permit it to escape. This was very sapient. It was too late to launch the whole report. So it was butchered into choice bits and became a synopsis. Then Gresham got ready to walk in the running water a little and hide his trail. He gave his synopsis (in copy) to divers innocent Senators, who are lounging away their vacation in town and recuperating. Of course these Senators took it. Then the State Department, through a competent and trusty person, tipped the wink to two newspaper men-one Chicago and one New York -both of whom have long burned prayer sticks before the Gresham joss. Gresham didn't tip the wink himself because it would be beneath a Cabinet position to be caught winking. These two scribes-and very properly, too-went to the Senator winked about and got the report. And then it went out over the wires. Those two lucky ones took in a second New Yorker and a Boston

icy announced was Gresham's rather than

Cleveland's or that of the balance of the

Cabinet. Some applauded Gresnam; others

smote him with rhetorical brickbats. The

last Gresham doesn't like.

man by request of the State Department. The thing which told this story on Gresham and arose in the way of proof is this: Dana's New York Sun didn't get the report, although sustaining at some expenditure of treasure daily pipe-line relations with the Chicago paper. This had to be explained. How did the Chicago paper get ft and Dana's Sun get flagged? It turned out that Gresham, who loathes the Dana Sun, made the special, vigorous point that of all the papers the Sun should not get it, and it was then decided in fact that no papers unless they were ardent day and night admirers of Gresham should have it either. This was to be their nunishment and to show them the error of their ways and teach them to lead a happier and a better life and send nosegays to Gresham.

But Gresham's taste to punish newspa-

pers let the cat out of the bag. Cleveland mickly became informed-indeed, he was told it by Lamont-as to how the publication came about. Now, Cleveland is a plain, blunt man. He generally speaks his views and uses short, compact Saxon words. It is said that to-day in open Cabinet meeting he teld Gresham what he thought about the Blount report business to such a fervent degree indeed that the Secretary's face took on the rich hue of a boiled lobster. It took all of Lamont's capacity as a diplomate to bring the matter ashore without a splash in the water, but at last he got them to talk of something else. It is not at all likely that any hereafter trouble will come of to-day's action. That sort of thing happens in the best managed of families. Cleveland has had his say and Gresham has had his way; the milk is spilled and that no doubt will be the end. Notwithstanding the usual question is being

asked, "Will Gresham resign?" there is no such immediate danger. "Our State Department's management of this Sandwich Island mess," said Frank Hatton, "reminds me of a picture I saw once in a German paper. It was entitled, 'A Young Bismarck.' The picture showed a milk pail with the tail and the last two legs of a cat apparent above the rim of the bucket. A vivacious boy stood pointing at the cat in the pail and thus addressed his horror-stricken mother-I give you a close translation: 'Mother, a mouse in the

pail of milk was.' 'Did you take it there

out?" 'No, mother; I put the cat there in."

The Common Sense View.

Philadelphia Record (Dem.) Supposing there was a doubt about the parentage of the present Hawaiian government; has not the United States government acknowledged the bantling, and waited too long before raising the question of legitimacy? With the refusal of the proffer of annexation our relation to the Hawaijans and their government takes on its original form of benevolent oversight ard watchfulness to see that they and their islands shall not fall into the hands of any

other power.

A Hole to Get Out Of. Philadelphia Record (Dem.) Happily, the failure of the original plan to overthrow the existing government of the Sandwich Islands by a sudden stroke of diplomacy has opened the way for a rectification of the policy of the administration, if the administration be wise enough to see it. To upset the present equitable rule and turn the islands over to the joint control of an equally odious monarchy

Natural Outcome.

and monopoly would be an act of amazing

Philadelphia Press. The income tax grows more and more probable at Washington. A year age Western and Southern States were carried by Democrats with Populist alliances on the broad platform that it was a crime to make money and that protection must go because under it men got rich. An income tax is the natural result of such a platform.

Re Should Resign.

All the commissioners he may send to Hawali to blacken the present government

Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

and whitewash the ex-Queen will not be able to weaken popular determination that the power of the United States shall not be used to bolster up a throne. The administration must back down and Grasham ought to resign. Not on His Visiting List.

Washington Star.

Perhaps Mr. Van Alen was afraid to leave his address at the State Department for fear such an act might be misconstrued into a social recognition of the American A Dark Year.

It is a few days more than a year since

the election of Mr. Cleveland, and it has

Philadelphia North American.

been the darkest, drearlest year this Republic has ever known in time of peace. A Two-Spot. Philadelphia Inquirer.

The supposed trump card held in Secretary Gresham's sleeve during the little Hawaiian game turns out to be only a two-

spot and not of the right color. They Seem to Be. New York Commercial Advertiser. The President and his closest advisers

are now charging each other with double

Can't Swallow Spreekels. St. Louis Post Dispatch (Dem.) The weakest part of the administration's Hawaiian policy is the support given by

Claus Spreckels. Republicans Will Retire Him. Washington Post.

And now Congressman Bynum is disposed

to retire that retirement rumor.